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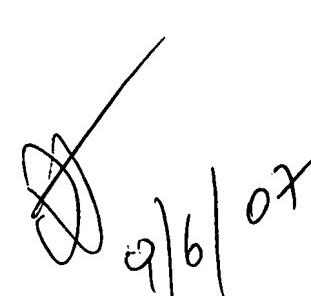
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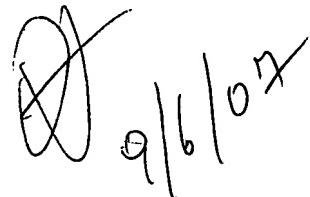
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## EAST Search History

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L14	1405	L11 ( employee near3 timesheet)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2007/09/06 10:11

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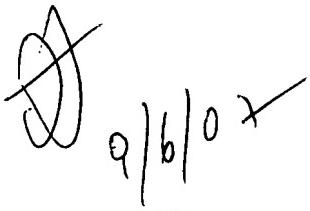
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L110	2	(" 20020082857").pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2007/09/06 10:11
L111	2	("6820075").pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2007/09/06 10:11
L112	4	("20020111888" "6446048").pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2007/09/06 10:11

## EAST Search History

L113	2	("20040125130").pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2007/09/06 10:11
L114	0	Intermidiate & server\$1 & (client\$1 user\$1) & ( processing same forms)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/09/06 10:11
L115	0	Intermidiate & server\$1 & (client\$1 user\$1) & (forms same processing)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/09/06 10:11
L116	1	"20060277458".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/09/06 10:11



A handwritten signature followed by the date "9/6/07".

Set	Items	Description
S1	4599983	FORM? ? OR DOCS OR DOC OR DOCUMENT? ? OR (HARD OR PAPER
OR		PHYSICAL) (3N) (PRINT? OR COPY??? OR COPIE? ? OR REPRODUCT?
OR -		PHOTOCOP? OR DUPLICAT? OR REPRINT?)
S2	256792	S1(5N) (CREAT? OR PRODUC? OR DEVELOP? OR ORIGINAT? OR
MAKE?		OR MAKING? OR MADE OR GENERAT?)
S3	63106	(USER? ? OR PERSON? OR OWNER? OR PATRON? OR ENTITY OR
ENTI-		TIES) (3N) (IDENT? OR ID OR PROFILE? OR PERSON?()CHARACT?)
S4	2575	S3(5N) (CONTAIN? OR STORE? OR STORING? OR STOCK? OR
MAINTAI-		N? OR HOLD??? OR INCLU? OR TOGETHER? OR COMPRIS?)
S5	14547	S3(5N) (WITHIN OR INSIDE? OR INTERNAL? OR INTERIOR? OR
INTE-		RIOUR? OR IN OR INTRA OR SELF()CONTAIN??? OR HAS)
S6	8920526	(NUMER? OR NUMBER? OR POINTER? OR ARROW? OR FLAG? ? OR
IND-		ICATOR? OR MARKER? OR SYMBOL? ? OR IDENTIFIER?)
S7	73804	S6(3N) (DEDICAT? OR UNIQUE? OR SPECIF? OR PARTICUL? OR
CONT-		INGEN? OR ONE OR SINGLE) (3N) (INSTAN? OR MOMENT? ? OR TIME?
? -		OR USE? ? OR LOG?? OR SESSION? OR TIMING OR TIMEFRAME? OR
TIM-		E? ?(2N) FRAME? OR APPOINT? OR TEMPORAL? OR CASE? ?)
S8	3245	S7(5N) (CONTAIN? OR STORE? OR STORING? OR STOCK? OR
MAINTAI-		N? OR HOLD??? OR INCLU? OR TOGETHER? OR COMPRIS?)
S9	34034	S7(5N) (WITHIN OR INSIDE? OR INTERNAL? OR INTERIOR? OR
INTE-		RIOUR? OR IN OR INTRA OR SELF()CONTAIN??? OR HAS)
S10	2	S2 AND S4:S5 AND S8:S9
S11	51	S1:S2 AND S3:S5 AND S7:S9
S12	49	S11 NOT S10
S13	23	S12 NOT (PY>2001 OR PY=2002:2007)
S14	19	RD (unique items)
File	2:INSPEC 1898-2007/Sep W1	
		(c) 2007 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File	6:NTIS 1964-2007/Sep W2	
		(c) 2007 NTIS, Intl Cpyrgh All Rights Res
File	8:Ei Compendex(R) 1884-2007/Sep W1	
		(c) 2007 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2007/Sep W1	
		(c) 2007 The Thomson Corp
File	35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2007/Jul	
		(c) 2007 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	56:Computer and Information Systems Abstracts 1966-2007/Aug	
		(c) 2007 CSA.
File	60:ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer 1966-2007/Jul	
		(c) 2007 CSA.
File	62:SPIN(R) 1975-2007/Aug W4	
		(c) 2007 American Institute of Physics
File	65:Inside Conferences 1993-2007/Sep 04	
		(c) 2007 BLDSC all rts. reserv.

File 95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2007/Sep W1  
(c) 2007 FIZ TECHNIK

File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2007/Jul  
(c) 2007 The HW Wilson Co.

File 111:TGG Natl.Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2007/Sep 03  
(c) 2007 The Gale Group

File 144:Pascal 1973-2007/Sep W1  
(c) 2007 INIST/CNRS

File 239:Mathsci 1940-2007/Oct  
(c) 2007 American Mathematical Society

File 256:TecInfoSource 82-2007/Apr  
(c) 2007 Info.Sources Inc

File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec  
(c) 2006 The Thomson Corp

File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group

10/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R) File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2007 The Thomson Corp. All rts. reserv.

14564585 Genuine Article#: 983FR Number of References: 11

Title: Seven hundred seventy eight bite marks: Analysis by anatomic location, victim and biter demographics, type of crime, and legal disposition

Author(s): Freeman AJ (REPRINT) ; Senn DR; Arendt DM

Corporate Source: 22 Imperial Ave/Westport//CT/06880 (REPRINT); Univ Texas, Hlth Sci Ctr, Ctr Educ & Res Forens, San Antonio Dent Sch, San Antonio//TX/78229; Lightm

Consulting, Oakton//VA/22124 (AJF8@Columbia.edu

)

Journal: JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES, 2005, V50, N6 (NOV), P1436-1443

ISSN: 0022-1198 Publication date: 20051100

Publisher: AMER SOC TESTING MATERIALS, 100 BARR HARBOR DR, W CONSHOHOCKEN, PA 19428-2959 USA

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: A study of the etiology, anatomic location, victim demographics and legal disposition of bite mark cases was made with the purpose of

updating and augmenting previous research in the field. The information

may be of interest to a myriad of professional disciplines including

Forensic Odontologists, Medical Examiners, Detectives, Profilers, Emergency Room Personnel, Coroners, Psychologists, and Family Service

Counselors, as bite marks provide both physical and biological data.

While bite marks were found on all anatomic regions of the body some

sites are significantly more likely to receive bites, and the frequency

that an area is bitten may vary with the type of crime. Sex and age of

the victim may also impact the resulting location and frequency of bites.

A survey form for bite mark cases was created and mailed to all

Diplomates of the American Board of Forensic Odontology. The survey form was also included in the American Society of Forensic Odontology

newsletter. The survey requested that the recipient fill out a separate

form for each case for which the recipient was the primary investigator

of a patterned injury. The data from the resulting surveys were entered

into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The responses detailed two hundred

thirty two (259) bite mark cases that included seven hundred (778)

individual bite marks. Harvey (1976) and Sweet and Pretty (2000) published studies finding the highest percentage of bites to the breasts. In 1983 Vale and Noguchi published the paper indicating that the most frequently bitten area was the upper extremities.

The survey forms were sent to approximately 1100 forensic dentist in 26 countries. The forensic experience level of the dentists varied from neophyte to very experienced. The data were analyzed and the results reported and organized in the following categories; Victim Distribution by Gender, Victim Distribution by Age, Child Abuse Distribution by Age and Gender, Sexual Assault Distribution by age and Gender, Homicide Distribution by Age and Gender, Bite Mark Distribution by Gender and Location, Number of Bite Marks per Victim, Bite mark Distribution Comparison to Previous Research, Child Abuse Suspect Age Distribution by Age and Sex, Homicide Suspect Age Distribution by Age and Sex, Sexual Crimes Suspect Age Distribution by Age and Sex, and Bite Mark Incidence by Anatomical Area and Type of Crime.

Fifty-two forensic odontologists from seven countries responded.

Nineteen responders were Diplomates of the American Board of Forensic Odontology. The number of cases reported by each responder ranged from one to thirty-three and the average number of cases reported was 4.5. In this broad based study, females were bitten more often than males. The average male victim was younger than the average female victim. Males that were victims tended to be either very young or very old. The youngest victim was a two-month-old boy and the oldest victim a 95-year-old woman. Perpetrators were male more often than female and there was an average of 1.4 suspects per case. The results show that most bites occurred on the arm, followed by the breast. If broken down by gender, males were bitten on the arm more than females, and females were bitten on the breast more often than males. The data show patterns in location and number of bites that seem related to both the type of crime and the age of the victim.

10/7/2 (Item 1 from file: 95)  
DIALOG(R)File 95:TEME-Technology & Management  
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02221684 20070608223

Scanning electronic documents for personally identifiable information  
Aura, Tuomas; Kuhn, Thomas A; Roe, Michael  
Microsoft Research, Cambridge, GB; TU Muenchen, DE  
WPES'06, 5th ACM Workshop on Privacy in the Electronic Society, CCS  
2006,  
13th ACM Conference on Computer and Communications Security,  
Proceedings,  
Alexandria, US, Oct 30, 20062006  
Document type: Conference paper Language: English  
Record type: Abstract  
ISBN: 1-59593-559-2

ABSTRACT:

In this paper, the authors are mainly concerned with personally identifiable information (PII) and other identifiers stored in a document without the user's knowledge or ability or remove them. Any name, serial number or identifier that pinpoints a unique user, organization, computer or software installation may be used to track the document back to the persons and organisations that created or published it. In this paper, the authors use the word publication in a broad sense to mean either posting the document for public viewing or sending it to selected recipients outside the authors' trusted circle. They will describe a novel tool for detecting PII in digital documents. The tool is defensive in the sense that it can only be used for looking for offending data in one's own documents. This choice enabled us to make the tool relatively automatic and general. The tool first harvests the user's sensitive identifiers based on various heuristics and then searches for them in given documents in several common encodings. Each document is treated as a flat byte stream that may contain strings at arbitrary locations and in arbitrary encodings. This means that, unlike most PII-detection and removal tools, the auhtors' tool does not need to know where to look. The tool was originally developed to test the PII removal mechanisms in the current and beta versions of Microsoft Office. The authors report on several case-studies done using their tool. They looked at an ad-hoc collection of documents, at a typical publication process where the document is composed with Microsoft Word and published as PDF, and, finally (mainly for fun) at a collection of anonymized conference submissions.

14/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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08314606 INSPEC Abstract Number: B2002-08-6210L-148, C2002-08-7250R-014

Title: Analyzing the browse patterns of mobile clients

Author(s): Adya, A.; Bahl, P.; Lili Qiu

Author Affiliation: Microsoft Res., Redmond, WA, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings of the First ACM SIGCOMM Internet Measurement Workshop. UMW 2001 p.189-94

Publisher: ACM, New York, NY, USA

Publication Date: 2001 Country of Publication: USA viii+311 pp.

Material Identity Number: XX-2002-00525

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1-58113-435-5/01/0011...\$5.00

Conference Title: Proceedings of ACM SIGCOMM Internet Measurement Workshop 2001

Conference Date: 1-2 Nov. 2001 Conference Location: San Francisco, CA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: We study the dynamics of a large popular commercial Web site

designed specifically for users who access it via their cell-phones and

PDAs. Unlike most previous Web studies that have analyzed accesses seen by

proxies and servers from clients connected via the wired network, we focus

primarily on client accesses made over wireless channels and made for

downloading content on small devices for offline browsing. We carry out

user-behavior analysis as users authenticate themselves before accessing

and then every access is logged with a unique user identifier . Using

browser traces gathered over a period of 12 days, we perform detailed

content analysis, document popularity analysis and server load analysis.

We answer questions like what sorts of content wireless users are most

interested in, when and how much load they put on the servers, and how much

time they spend on the channel while accessing the Web wirelessly. We

discuss the implications of our findings for techniques such as query

caching, server scheduling, channel use and TCP optimization. (13 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Copyright 2002, IEE

14/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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07120112

Title: Can biometrics beat the pin?

Author(s): Hawkes, P.

Journal: Retail Automation vol.18, no.6 p.34, 36

Publisher: RMDP Ltd,

Publication Date: Nov.-Dec. 1998 Country of Publication: UK

CODEN: REAUFA ISSN: 0263-1377

SICI: 0263-1377(199811/12)18:6L.34:BB;1-T

Material Identity Number: B444-1998-006

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Economic aspects (E)

Abstract: The author assesses the state of the biometric art. There  
is a

wide choice of characteristics to employ. Each biometric machine  
supplier

has his favourite. A popular choice adopted by over 20 suppliers is  
the  
familiar fingerprint or a variant such as palm prints. Other unique  
and  
computer checkable bodily characteristics which actually or  
potentially

form the basis of credible biometric products include the iris  
texture

of the eye, retinal scanning, whole face recognition, head profile and  
even

thermally-imaged face prints. More speculatively, an electronic nose  
has

been promoted as a biometric identifier on the basis of unique  
body

odours! Ultimately real time DNA testing will provide  
unequivocal

decisions as to personal identity . (0 Refs)

Subfile: D

Copyright 1999, IEE

14/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 2)  
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC  
(c) 2007 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

06221810 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9605-7890-001  
**Title:** Software reviews. [Automap Road Atlas for DOS]  
**Author(s):** Lawson, K.  
**Author Affiliation:** Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA, USA  
**Journal:** Technical Services Quarterly vol.13, no.1 p.55-61  
**Publisher:** Haworth Press,  
**Publication Date:** 1995 **Country of Publication:** USA  
**CODEN:** TSQUE5 **ISSN:** 0731-7131  
**SICI:** 0731-7131(1995)13:1L.55:SRAR;1-E  
**Material Identity Number:** G908-96001  
**Language:** English **Document Type:** Journal Paper (JP)  
**Treatment:** Practical (P); Product Review (R)  
**Abstract:** Reviews the software application "Automap Road Atlas for DOS,  
Version 3.0." Automap Inc., 1309 114th Avenue SE, Suite 110, Bellevue,  
WA.  
The system requirements are: processor-IBM PC and 100% compatibilities  
with  
hard drive; memory 640k RAM, 5.5 MB hard disc; monitor-Super VGA, VGA,  
EGA,  
CGA, or Hercules; medium-six 3.5" disks (5.25 disks available on  
request);  
operating System-DOS 3.0 or above; mouse-optional. Automap Road  
Atlas  
provides trip planning tools for travelers. The program utilizes a menu  
bar  
of grouped functions. Key stroke shortcuts are offered for the  
more  
experienced user. A toolbar provides the most frequently used  
commands in  
icon form for easy point and click functionality. The core  
function of  
the software allows the user to identify a single route or a  
number  
of alternative routes in the USA that correspond to the user's  
trip  
preferences. (0 Refs)  
**Subfile:** C  
**Copyright:** 1996, IEE

14/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 2)  
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC  
(c) 2007 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

05316328 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9302-7250C-007  
Title: CD-ROM source data uploaded to the operating and storage  
devices of  
an IBM 3090 mainframe through a PC terminal  
Author(s): Boros, L.G.; Lepow, C.; Ruland, F.; Starbuck, V.; Jones,  
S.; Flancbaum, L.; Townsend, M.C.  
Author Affiliation: Div. of Gen. Surg., Ohio State Univ. Coll. of  
Med.,  
Columbus, OH, USA  
Journal: Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine vol.38,  
no.2-3  
p.77-89  
Publication Date: July 1992 Country of Publication: Netherlands  
CODEN: CMPBEK ISSN: 0169-2607  
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0169-2607/92/\$05.00  
Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)  
Treatment: Practical (P)  
Abstract: A powerful method of processing MEDLINE and CINAHL source  
data  
uploaded to the IBM 3090 mainframe computer through an IBM/PC is  
described.  
Data are first downloaded from the CD-ROM's PC devices to floppy  
disks.  
These disks then are uploaded to the mainframe computer through an  
IBM/PC  
equipped with WordPerfect text editor and computer network  
connection  
(SONNGATE). Before downloading, keywords specifying the information  
to be  
accessed are typed at the FIND prompt of the CD-ROM station. The  
resulting  
abstracts are downloaded into a file called DOWNLOAD. DOC . The  
floppy  
disks containing the information are simply carried to an IBM/PC which  
has  
a terminal emulation (TELNET) connection to the university-wide  
computer  
network (SONNET) at the Ohio State University Academic Computing  
Services  
(OSU ACS). The WordPerfect (5.1) processes and saves the text into  
DOS  
format. Using the File Transfer Protocol (FTP, 130000 bytes/s) of  
SONNET,  
the entire text containing the information obtained through the MEDLINE  
and  
CINAHL search is transferred to the remote mainframe computer for  
further  
processing. At this point, abstracts in the specified area are ready  
for  
immediate access and multiple retrieval by any PC having network  
switch or  
dial-in connection after the user id, password and account

**number**  
are specified by the user . (9 Refs)  
Subfile: C

14/7/5 (Item 5 from file: 2)  
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC  
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05099977 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9204-6130D-005

**Title: Numbering document components**

Author(s): Harrison, M.A.; Munson, E.V.

Author Affiliation: Div. of Comput. Sci., California Univ., Berkeley,  
CA,  
USA

Journal: Electronic Publishing: Origination, Dissemination and Design  
vol.4, no.1 p.43-60

Publication Date: March 1991 Country of Publication: UK

CODEN: EPODEU ISSN: 0894-3982

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Numbering document components such as sections,  
subsections,  
figures and equations gives each component a unique identifier  
and  
helps the user locate the component when it is cross-referenced.

The  
paper discusses ways in which such numbering can be described and  
proposes

a simple paradigm for declarative specification of how components  
should be

numbered. The class of algorithms for incremental update of  
component

numbers is studied and the 'best' such algorithm is developed in  
detail. (

20 Refs)

Subfile: C

14/7/6 (Item 6 from file: 2)  
DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC  
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02505471 INSPEC Abstract Number: C80016523  
Title: The phonetisation algorithm, PHONOS, for the patient document research in databases by means of a non-unique identifier  
Author(s): Gamache, A.; Locong, L.  
Author Affiliation: Dept. d'Informatique, Univ. Laval, Que., Canada  
Journal: INFOR. Canadian Journal of Operational Research and Information Processing vol.17, no.4 p.338-49  
Publication Date: Nov. 1979 Country of Publication: Canada  
CODEN: INFRCI ISSN: 0315-5986  
Language: French Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)  
Treatment: Practical (P)  
Abstract: The use of of non- unique personal identifiers is very significant in hospitals, which often provide care to patients who are not in a condition to furnish complete and accurate details so that their medical records can be found. This paper proposes an algorithm that classifies patients' names into phonetic groups, each group containing names with similar pronunciations. This algorithm, called PHONOS, includes several sequential steps. First of all special characters are eliminated, then certain syllables or letters are replaced by their equivalents. The phonetic code is then generated and normalized according to an equivalent phonemes table. PHONOS is at present being used in an interactive medico-administrative information management system. Experimental results obtained with a corpus of French name show an efficient clustering. This clustering allows an increase in the recall factor, yet keeps the response time below the critical threshold of the interactive system. (10 Refs)

Subfile: C

14/7/7 (Item 1 from file: 6)  
DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS  
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1231886 NTIS Accession Number: DE86057756  
DDT; LRLTRAN Dynamic Symbolic Debugging Tool  
(Software)  
Seberger, D.  
Lawrence Livermore National Lab., CA.  
Corp. Source Codes: 068147000  
Report No.: ANL/NESC-9756  
1985 mag tape  
Languages: English  
Journal Announcement: GRAI8611  
Price includes documentation. Tapes can be prepared in most  
recording  
modes for one-half inch tape. Specify recording mode desired. Call  
NTIS  
Computer Products if you have questions.  
NTIS Prices: CP T99  
Country of Publication: United States  
DDT is a dynamic symbolic debugging tool for the LRLTRAN  
language. It  
allows users to look at current values of any of their program's  
variables  
without recompiling and using PRINT statements. DDT, using a  
function  
called BREAKPOINTS, permits the user to trace each of the logic paths  
in a  
program by executing a few statements or even a few instructions at a  
time.  
DDT has three types of breakpoints: permanent breakpoints, which  
stay at  
the location specified until the user requests that they be  
released;  
temporary breakpoints, which are automatically released when reached;  
and  
tracing breakpoints, which will not cause a stop at a location until  
the  
location has been reached a specified number of times. DDT  
allows  
the user to identify variables for viewing by name and to display  
them  
in the appropriate form (i.e., floating-point, character, octal,  
etc.) It  
is also possible to display the contents of registers and vectors,  
and to  
change the value of a variable at a breakpoint. DDT may also be  
used to  
trace subroutine calls made in a program. A history file is created  
which  
contains all input commands to DDT and the output from those commands.  
This  
information is left on disk to provide users with a record of their  
debug  
session...Software Description: Cray1. LRLTRAN. LTSS

14/7/8 (Item 2 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

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0875394 NTIS Accession Number: PB81-144495/XAB

MVMA Two-Dimensional Crash Victim Simulation Advanced Airbag  
System  
Submodel

(Final rept)

Bowman, B. M.

Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Highway Safety Research Inst.

Corp. Source Codes: 002797103

Sponsor: General Motors Technical Center, Warren, MI.

Report No.: UM-HSRI-79-51

31 Aug 79 290p

Languages: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI8109

Sponsored in part by General Motors Technical Center, Warren, MI.

See

also report dated 29 Jun 79, PB-299 305.

Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS  
(U.S.  
customers); (703) 605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703) 321-8547;  
and  
email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal  
Road,

Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.

NTIS Prices: PC A13/MF A01

Country of Publication: United States

The manual documents an Advanced Airbag System Submodel which has  
been

implemented in the MVMA Two-Dimensional Crash Victim Simulation  
Model.

Sections 2, 3, and 4 parallel and supplement Volumes 1, 2  
and 3,  
respectively, of the MVMA 2-D CVS manuals. The Advanced Airbag  
System

Submodel makes possible simulations in which an arbitrary number of  
airbags

are represented, external and/or internal to each other.

Phenomena

represented include bag slap forces, pressure forces, membrane  
forces,

deflation through vents and/or porous bag fabric, yielding of  
vehicle

interior components in response to bag forces, tabularly-specified  
mass

influx and source gas temperature as functions of time and  
fabric

porosity as a function of pressure differential, user - specified  
bag

profiles during inflation, i.e., an arbitrary number of profiles  
in a

time history and arbitrary polygonal shape for each profile , and

user -defined vehicle and occupant profiles for interaction with

bags. In addition the model has analytical features and user inputs which take into account three-dimensional aspects of bag behavior.

14/7/9 (Item 1 from file: 35)  
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online  
(c) 2007 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01847110 ORDER NO: AADAA-I3022600  
**Evaluating the effects of context and scale on individual accessibility: A multilevel approach**  
Author: Weber, Joseph Patrick  
Degree: Ph.D.  
Year: 2001  
Corporate Source/Institution: The Ohio State University (0168)  
Adviser: Mei-Po Kwan  
Source: VOLUME 62/08-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.  
PAGE 2849. 193 PAGES  
ISBN: 0-493-34265-6

The intraurban accessibility of individuals is an important topic, but the relationships between accessibility and urban **form** have not been fully addressed. Conventional proximity-based accessibility measures and prevailing models of urban **form** treat accessibility as a function of distance and do not allow for any variations in the population. The use of space-time accessibility measures overcomes these limitations by allowing individual's daily travel and activity patterns, as well as **personal characteristics**, to define their accessibility. But there is also strong reason to believe that place-specific characteristics are important to accessibility by mediating people's access to transportation and services. These influences can be expected to vary by time of day due to congestion as well as limited nighttime business hours. Because of the difficulty of distinguishing contextual effects from socioeconomic variations with conventional methods, the mediating influence of location among areas and at different scales has been evaluated in Portland, Oregon using multilevel modeling techniques. This method allows the isolation of accessibility variations resulting from population differences from those resulting from differences between areas.

The results show that while distance to some urban centers is of importance in explaining variations in individual accessibility, the Portland CBD is only **one** such center. Household **time** constraints related to the **number** of hours worked per week and household size are also important. Time is also important to accessibility because the effects of reductions in accessibility due to congestion and limited business hours are not distributed evenly throughout the metropolitan area. These relationships were examined across a range of spatial scales within Portland, but no significant scale variations in accessibility

relationships were found. While the characteristics of neighborhoods provide some explanation for observed variations, individual and household characteristics again provide more consistent explanations for accessibility within Portland. These results are in contrast with common expectations about accessibility and urban **form**, leading to the conclusions that many statements about cities are of limited usefulness in describing or explaining accessibility patterns.

14/7/10 (Item 2 from file: 35)  
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online  
(c) 2007 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01755994 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9979848  
A sequential mass and enthalpy based algorithm for computing  
multiphase,  
multicomponent heat and mass transfer in porous media  
Author: Vegas-Landeau, Marco Antonio  
Degree: Ph.D.  
Year: 2000  
Corporate Source/Institution: University of California, Berkeley  
(0028)  
Chair: Kent S. Udell  
Source: VOLUME 61/07-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.  
PAGE 3819. 109 PAGES  
ISBN: 0-599-86123-1

This work describes the component-mass based compositional and thermal model for heat and mass transfer originally proposed by *Acs et al* (*1982*) for nonisothermal multi-phase multi-component compressible flows in porous media. Our model incorporates capillary pressures, thermal effects, phase partitioning and allows up to n components in the phase composition. The scheme is also an extension of the algorithms and models presented by *Bell*-*Colella*-*Trangenstein* (*BCT*) (*1989*). None of these methods explored thermal modeling, some of them introduced decoupled approaches, others introduced high order schemes for isothermal flows, but none went as far as to include most of the physical processes involved in complex applications such as steam injection for soil and groundwater remediation. This work presents an algorithm which consists of conditions of thermodynamic equilibrium, an equation of state for the volume balance between the fluid and the rock void, Darcy's law for the volumetric flow rates, models for the capillary pressures between the fluid phases, energy transport, component-mass conservation equations and K-value phase equilibrium packages. These relations are combined to form a decoupled pressure equation and a modified system of conservation equations analogous to the classical fractional flow models available in the literature. The sequential formulation of the flow equations forms the basis for the numerical solution for the system, which is similar to the one used in *Vega*-*Landeau et al*

(1998). The numerical computations illustrate the robustness, speed and high performance of the method. The execution of the fully decoupled model demonstrates the modularity of the algorithm, its potential for multiprocessor computing, and the ease of future module updates depending on the requirements of the user. New issues are identified in the current work that open interesting paths for future research in the world of computational fluid dynamics and heat transfer in porous media.

14/7/11 (Item 3 from file: 35)  
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online  
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01727211 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9951118  
A new approach to the blind subspace separation and diversity combining  
of

**MIMO-FIR channels**

Author: Herman, Joseph R.

Degree: Ph.D.

Year: 2000

Corporate Source/Institution: George Mason University (0883)

Director: Bernd-Peter Paris

Source: VOLUME 60/11-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 5671. 181 PAGES

In this thesis we present a new approach to the blind subspace separation and **identification** problem for multi- **user** communications in

dispersive environments and with multiple signal observations. This approach has application in the interference limited channels that are typical of the mobile cellular communications environment. In these environments, the channel parameters of the user of interest may be known,

while those of its interferers are unknown. Removing this interference requires the signal parameters of the interferers to be determined blindly,

without the use of a pre-arranged training sequence. An additional advantage of our approach is that it also does not require *a priori* knowledge of the channel parameters of the desired user.

Thus, the entire process of signal separation and demodulation is performed

blindly with the basic assumption that the modulation formats are known and

the signals are uncorrelated.

We will model such systems via *multiple input* - *multiple output* filters (MIMO-FIR). The fundamental difference in our technique compared to those found in the literature is

that we **form** our data correlation matrix by averaging multiple data symbols over multiple FIR channels in both space and time. Our approach leads to several interesting observations. By taking advantage of the properties of the data correlation matrix, we develop an algorithm that extracts an individual user's signal from the observed mixture and simultaneously combines signal components received via separate paths.

The

output of this method is essentially a **single user** signal sampled at

the **symbol** rate and exhibiting (mild) dispersion. The interference suppression performance of our method is quantified through numerical examples.

14/7/12 (Item 4 from file: 35)  
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online  
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01703047 ORDER NO: AAD99-30358

**A PROFILE OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE PRESIDENTS' LEADERSHIP STYLES**

Author: WEN, HUNG-YUEH DANIEL

Degree: PH.D:

Year: 1999

Corporate Source/Institution: MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY (0132)

Major Professor: NED B. LOVELL

Source: VOLUME 60/05-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 1434. 119 PAGES

This research study was designed to develop a profile of community college presidents' self-perceived leadership styles and to examine possible relationships between their perceived leadership styles and a number of variables that help describe organizational variations among different community colleges. The Leader Effectiveness Adaptability Description Self (LEAD-Self) instrument was used to determine community college presidents' self-perceived leadership styles. Out of the population of 1,271 public community colleges across the country, the sample of 350 presidents/institutions was identified.

Of the 350 surveys mailed, 176 or 50.3% were returned. Independent *t*-tests and chi-square tests were first computed to compare the respondent sample with the population. Various statistical tests were then run to determine if there were any relationships between the leadership style characteristics of community college presidents generated using the LEAD-Self and the organizational contexts at their respective institutions.

The data collected were analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) release 8.1. Frequency counts, descriptive statistics, two sets of one-way ANOVA, five chi-square tests, and two series of Pearson's product-moment correlations were employed to analyze the results. This study's data provide information that forms a profile of the nation's 1,271 community college presidents. The profile shows that community college presidents are predominately males, who have served as community college administrators for about 21 years, and have been at their present position for about eight years. They are mostly Selling or Participating leaders, reported having one or two secondary styles, flexible in their leadership style, and exhibit a moderate level of style adaptability.

The results imply that there were no relationships existent between community college presidents' leadership styles and their personal / personnel characteristics such as number of years at present position,

total years of experience as a college administrator, personal influence on organizational culture, etc. Also, there were no relationships existent between community college presidents' leadership styles and their institutional characteristics such as **single** or multi-campus, number of full- time faculty, geographical region, etc. However, the findings suggest that the longer the length of tenure a president has at his/her present college, the more likely he/she is to stick to one or two leadership styles. The findings also suggest that community college presidents or campus CEOs who report they are more adaptable in their leadership styles feel they have more influence on the external communities served by their institutions. The findings also reveal that presidents with more years in administration perceived they are less adaptable in leadership style.

14/7/13 (Item 5 from file: 35)  
DIALOG(R) File 35:Dissertation Abs Online  
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01401577 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9503911  
**SELF-PERCEIVED ADMINISTRATIVE LEADERSHIP STYLES OF PRESIDENTS,  
VICE-PRESIDENTS, AND DEANS IN PUBLIC COMMUNITY AND JUNIOR COLLEGES IN  
TEXAS**

Author: ALI, HAMAD ABDULKAREEM  
Degree: PH.D.  
Year: 1994  
Corporate Source/Institution: NORTH TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY (0158)  
Major Professor: JOHN P. EDDY  
Source: VOLUME 55/11-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.  
PAGE 3422. 207 PAGES

The major purpose for this study was to determine the self-perceived leadership styles of the presidents, vice-presidents, and deans of public community and junior colleges in Texas in 1994. Administrators' choices of leadership style were also compared with personal characteristics of leaders, such as age, gender, title, number of years in current position, number of years in current institution, number of years in administration, degree earned, number of years in teaching, and number of full-time subordinates. The backgrounds of the administrators, particularly their previous experience, control over their respective budgets, size of their budgets (state, local, other, percentage of workers' compensation), and the ethnicity of leaders, were also examined. The Styles of Leadership Survey and a Demographic Information Form were used to collect the data.

This study revealed that styles 9/9 (collaborative) and 1/1 (bureaucratic) on the Styles of Leadership Survey were the dominant self-perceived leadership styles of administrators. The personal characteristics of age, gender, current position (title), number of years in current position, number of years in current institution, years of teaching, and number of subordinates were not significant factors in administrators' choice of a leadership style. However, it was found that administrators' educational level and number of years in administration were significant factors in their choice of a leadership style. The ethnicity of a disproportionate number, 65.6%, of the administrators was other than Native American, Hispanic American, African-American, Arabic American, and Asian American. Only 18.6% were Native Americans, 11.5% were African Americans, and 4.9% were Hispanic Americans. The previous background of the administrators who responded had military, civic,

political, education, or business leadership experience..

The major recommendation expressed as a result of this study was in the recruitment process. It was recommended that more female administrators and new administrators who have not been in the same college for a long time be considered for employment. It was also recommended that the hiring process include more administrators of other ethnicities in order to match the growing number of faculty and students from other ethnicities.

14/7/14 (Item 6 from file: 35)  
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online  
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01323234 ORDER NO: AAD94-00462  
**THE EFFECT OF SELECTED, SPECIFIC PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS ON  
TEACHERS' WILLINGNESS TO USE TECHNOLOGY (TEACHER WILLINGNESS)**

Author: SMITH, BRENDA JEAN

Degree: ED.D.

Year: 1993

Corporate Source/Institution: EAST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY (0103)

Adviser: ROBERT MUNDAY

Source: VOLUME 54/07-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 2450. 122 PAGES

Purposes of the study. This study was designed to determine the effects of selected, specific **personality characteristics** on teachers'

willingness to use technology. Additional purposes were to determine whether gender and/or teaching experience would have similar effects.

Procedures. The sample for this study consisted of 138 educators currently teaching in grades seven through twelve, in Northeast Texas. Pertinent data for this study were derived from scores obtained on a technology questionnaire and the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (Form G) (1976). Demographic data were obtained from a personal data sheet included with the questionnaire.

Findings. The major findings for this study include the following:

(1)

The results of the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA),  $F(3,3134) = 37.4610$ ,  $p = .00005$ , on data derived from the MBTI (Form G) (1976) and the

technology questionnaire signified statistically significant differences

between **specific indicators** and teachers' attitudes toward their **use**

of technology. (2) A t-test for independent means produced statistically

significant evidence, with a t value,  $t(136) = 3.70$ ,  $p = .0001$ , that gender

was a significant predictor of teachers' willingness to use technology.

(3)

The dependent variable of years of teaching experience approached significance at  $p = .056$ , but was rejected as a statistically significant

predictor of teachers' willingness to use technology.

Conclusions. This study provided statistically significant evidence

with an F ratio of 37.4610 ( $p = .00005$ ) that teachers with particular **personality characteristics** perceived themselves as more willing to use

technology. Additionally, gender was found to have a significant effect on

teachers' willingness to use technology. Males ( $m = 73.91$ ) reported a greater willingness to use technology than did females ( $m = 62.23$ ).

Finally, teaching experience did not prove to be a significant factor in

this study ( $p = .056$ ).

14/7/15 (Item 7 from file: 35)  
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online  
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1006524 ORDER NO: AAD86-24336

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHER-STUDENT PERSONALITY TYPE ALIGNMENT AND  
TEACHER-ASSIGNED END-OF-SEMESTER GRADES (MYERS-BRIGGS TYPE INDICATOR,  
MBTI)

Author: SOBCZYK, J. M. STANISLAUS

Degree: ED.D

Year: 1986

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO (6019)

Source: VOLUME 47/07-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 2533. 187 PAGES

The purpose of the study was to identify the relationship between teacher-student personality type alignment and teacher-assigned end-of-semester grades in two high schools.

The study sought answers to the following questions: (1) Is there a

relationship between teacher-student personality type alignment and teacher-assigned end-of-semester grades? (2) To what extent is the relationship between teacher-student personality type alignment and teacher-assigned end-of-semester grades mediated by: teacher gender, student gender, student Cognitive Skills Quotient scores, student socioeconomic level, teacher grading criterion, teacher racial/ethnic background, student racial/ethnic background, and educational content areas?

Two hundred male and 71 female students in the eleventh grade of high school, and 35 teachers of eleventh grade students were the subjects of the study. Student and faculty personality types were determined by using Form

G of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI).

Chi-square contingency tests were used to analyze the data of both research questions.

The findings of the study can be summarized as follows:

Introverted

(I) students were assigned higher end-of-semester grades than were Extroverted (E) students, regardless of whether the teacher was an Extrovert (E) or an Introvert (I). This suggests that the student personality characteristic of Introversion (I) is important to teacher-assigned end-of-semester grades. Intuitive (N) teachers assigned

higher end-of-semester grades to Intuitive (N) students than to Sensate (S)

students. Judging (J) teachers assigned higher end-of-semester grades to

Judging (J) students than to Perceiving (P) students. In alignment by temperament style, Intuitive-Thinking (NT) teachers assigned higher end-of-semester grades to Intuitive-Thinking (NT) students than to any other student temperament style group.

It was also found that student gender, and educational subject area

were mediating variables in the relationship between teacher-student

personality type alignment and teacher-assigned end-of-semester grades.

Based on the findings of the study, there is a relationship

between

teacher-student personality type alignment and teacher-assigned

end-of-semester grades, but it is a limited relationship.

14/7/16 (Item 8 from file: 35)  
DIALOG(R)File: 35:Dissertation Abs Online  
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0958592 ORDER NO: AAD87-15827  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDELINES FOR INTEGRATING MICROCOMPUTERS INTO THE  
ACCOUNTING CURRICULUM

Author: CLEVENGER, THOMAS BENTON

Degree: D.B.A.

Year: 1987

Corporate Source/Institution: MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY (0124)

Source: VOLUME 48/04-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.  
PAGE 975. 320 PAGES

The purpose of this study was to develop guidelines for integrating microcomputers into the accounting curriculum. Developmental procedures included recognizing impediments to learning in the form of anxiety, understanding the domains of educational objectives, applying psychometric principles of psychological test construction, experimenting with an existing computer anxiety test, and developing a new psychological measurement instrument for microcomputer anxiety. A sample of more than 350 students from six accredited accounting programs in the Commonwealth of Virginia was used for the norm group. Attributes collected from subjects completing the instrument in the spring of 1986 were age, sex, class rank, institution, ownership of a microcomputer, employment status while in school, opportunity to use a microcomputer at work, overall grade point average, and accounting grade point average. These attributes were analyzed using the microcomputer-anxiety scores. Use relating to microcomputers was defined as constructive confrontation. Computer courses were defined as a course in computer science, information systems, specific accounting courses where the microcomputer was used extensively, or a course identified at an institution in other disciplines to meet the educational objectives of developing microcomputer skills and knowledge. Two score-groups were used. Those students who scored high were compared to those students who scored low. A high score indicated more microcomputer anxiety. Chi square and Analysis of Variance identified ownership of a microcomputer, opportunity to use a microcomputer at work, and number of computer courses completed as specific areas related to reduced microcomputer anxiety. One area, number of computer courses completed, appeared controllable in the accounting curriculum and was investigated using group mean-score difference. The guidelines developed suggest that accounting students should enroll in and complete two computer courses. Students at those schools considered to be progressive and future

oriented  
should enroll in and complete five such courses.

14/7/17 (Item 9 from file: 35)  
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online  
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749163 ORDER NO: AAD81-10278

INTERRELATED FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONGENITALLY BLIND CHILD

Author: NELSON, WILLIAM PAUL  
Degree: PH.D.  
Year: 1980  
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE  
(0032)  
Source: VOLUME 42/01-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.  
PAGE 402. 118 PAGES

The congenitally, totally blind child is significantly at risk to be developmentally delayed and to exhibit personal and behavioral abnormalities. Research has documented a cognitive lag and significant differences between blind and sighted samples on measures of language functioning, academic progress and emotional disturbance. However, too little is known about the relationship of these separate areas to each other within the blind child's individual development or about the significance of such measures to the blind child's real life behavior.

This

study follows the suggestions of Warren's (1977) hierarchical model of research in this area. This model includes evaluation of the etiology of any given characteristic and the expression of that characteristic in behavior.

Five children completely blind from birth and presently between the ages of eight and 12 were carefully evaluated on a wide variety of measures. The mothers of these children assisted in giving information about the cause of blindness, demographic information, family characteristics, developmental milestones, discipline style, the child's social and physical competence, **personality characteristics**, and behavior. The child was tested on a variety of measures including standard verbal I.Q., Piagetian tasks, perceived competence and self-esteem, spatial perspective, communication effectiveness and conceptual understanding. All of the information was then combined to give a complete case history of each child.

In addition to the individual portraits, some tentative conclusions are offered about the general relationship and expression of the characteristics evaluated. A wide range of abilities and problems was found. I.Q. varied from 52 to 122 and behavior varied from few or no real difficulties to severe adjustment problems. In general, the measures indicated a clustering of both good and bad characteristics. The brighter children tended to do better in all areas evaluated while those with intellectual delays also had disturbed family relationships and

behavior

problems. All of the cognitive measures were closely related, suggesting a general cognitive skill which finds expression in all of these measures.

The brighter children tended toward internalizing problems, i.e. withdrawal

and obsessive anxiety, while the developmentally delayed children tended

toward externalizing or acting out behavior.

The mothers of the blind children were all accepting and not over-protective but did tend towards over-indulgence. Almost all of them

had their child enrolled in special classes or enrichment programs from a

young age although these efforts appeared to facilitate social development

more than intellectual development. Almost all of the children were delayed

in locomotion development (crawling and taking a first step) but quite varied in early language production and speech problems. Of the early milestones, age of saying the first word related best to later intellectual

performance, with the two children who took a year or more to say a word

being the most developmentally delayed in later cognitive skills.

On the conceptual tasks, the brighter children gave more responses

and showed a greater depth and understanding of concrete concepts. The more

delayed children tended to be egocentric, idiosyncratic and concrete in

their associations to concept names. One child, the brightest in the sample, used a number of visual terms, including color terms, and did

so appropriately and accurately. This finding is discussed in terms of the

"verbalism" controversy and recent evidence that the congenitally blind child can form an accurate understanding of color and other visual terms

without direct experience.

The discussion focuses on the uniqueness of each child, performance in the different domains of intellectual functioning, language,

conceptualization, background and behavior. Relationships of factors within

each child and across the total sample are examined, concluding with a number of suggestions for more extensive research in a variety of avenues

opened here.

14/7/18 (Item 1 from file: 144)

DIALOG(R) File 144:Pascal

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14946392 PASCAL No.: 01-0098140

The Swedish hernia register: an eight year experience

Toronto Joint Meeting: AHS - EHS: "Hernia in the 21st Century"

NILSSON E; HAAPANIEMI S

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American Hernia Society, United States; European Hernia Society,  
Europe

Joint Meeting AHS -EHS, 1 (Toronto, Ontario CAN) 2000-06-15

Journal: Hernia : (Print), 2000, 4 (4) 286-289

ISSN: 1265-4906 Availability: INIST-26874; 354000094474920240

No. of Refs.: 5 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial); C (Conference Proceedings) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: France

Language: English

In 1992 surgeons from eight Swedish hospitals established a register  
for  
inguinal and femoral hernia repair in the hope of improving techniques  
and

results in hernia surgery. The aims of the register were  
defined as

follows: to describe and analyze hernia surgery, and to  
stimulate

improvements at the participating units. All operations on patients  
above

the age of 15 years are recorded according to a protocol in which  
patient

characteristics, type of hernia, method of repair, form of  
anesthesia,

time in hospital, complications and re-operation, if applicable, are  
noted.

The hernia register is one of many so-called National Quality  
Registers in

Sweden. These registers are voluntary and are permitted to use  
Personal

Numbers , which are identification numbers unique for each  
citizen

in Sweden, thereby allowing patients to be followed over time and  
between

participating hospitals. The registers are required to have  
professional

support and are financially supported by the National Board of Health  
and

Welfare and the Federation of County Councils in Sweden.

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14/7/19 (Item 2 from file: 144)  
DIALOG(R) File 144:Pascal  
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14505537 PASCAL No.: 00-0168927  
Form identifiction and skew detection from projections  
Signal processing IX : theories and applications : Rhodes, 8-11  
September  
1998

LIOLIOS N; FAKOTAKIS N; KOKKINAKIS G  
THEODORIDIS S, ed; PITAS I, ed; STOURAITIS A, ed; KALOUPTSIDIS N, ed  
Wire Communications Laboratory, University of Patras, Patras 26500,  
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University of Athens, Greece.; Computer Technology Institute, Patras,  
Greece.; European Association for Signal Processing, Lausanne,  
Switzerland.

Eusipco : European signal processing conference, 9 (Rhodes GRC)  
1998-09-08

1998 605-608

Publisher: Typorama, Patras

ISBN: 960-7620-05-4 Availability: INIST-Y 32493; 354000080066041480

No. of Refs.: 6 ref.

Document Type: C (Conference Proceedings) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: Greece

Language: English

In this paper we describe a system we have built to solve the  
preprinted

forms identification and field extraction problem for Optical  
Character

Recognition (OCR) applications. The strength of this system is that  
unlike

other approaches it solves the problem in the most general and  
unrestricted

sense. It works equally well for any type of preprinted form  
because it

does not rely on any special features like patterns of line  
crossings or

other symbols found only in a particular type of form . We  
have

used the power spectrum as a shift invariant feature vector of the  
form

's horizontal projection from which we identify the type of form  
and

detect rotation. The horizontal and vertical projections themselves  
are

also used to detect the shift of the form . Unlike the expected  
loss in

response time to the benefit of generality, the proposed system is  
fast,  
highly accurate, even at reduced resolutions and with minimal  
user

intervention it can be trained to recognize new types of forms .

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10/69,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0008944316

WPI ACC NO: 1998-496172/199842

XRPX Acc No: N1998-387532

Method for creating digital identity for person using personal information

- encrypts personal information of person's personal information known only to person with digital representation of public information of person with

one or more cryptographic private keys to create digital identity

Patent Assignee: SKYLIGHT SOFTWARE INC (SKYL-N)

Inventor: HUSSAIN B; KHAN S A; RAJPUT S A

Patent Family (3 patents, 22 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
WO 1998039876	A1	19980911	WO 1998US4741	A	19980305	199842 B
AU 199867599	A	19980922	AU 199867599	A	19980305	199908 E
US 6401206	B1	20020604	US 199738082	P	19970306	200242 E
			US 199835670	A	19980305	

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 199835670 A 19980305; US 199738082 P 19970306

#### Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
WO 1998039876	A1	EN	38	10	

National Designated States,Original: AU CA JP NZ

Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT

LU MC NL PT SE				
AU 199867599	A	EN	Based on OPI patent	WO 1998039876
US 6401206	B1	EN	Related to Provisional	US 199738082

#### Alerting Abstract WO A1

The method (fig 4) creates a digital identity for a person by creating a digital representation of personal information known only to the person, as well as a digital representation of public information about the person.

These digital representations are encrypted with one or more cryptographic private keys to generate the digital identity. The digital identity is suitable for use when digitally signing documents. The public information includes individual specific questions defined by the person, and answers to the questions included in the person's personal information.

USE - For creating digital identity of individual, binding impression of

it to electronic **documents**, and **producing** reliable and consistently verifiable electronic impressions for automatic identity verification.

**ADVANTAGE** - Can detect forgeries of digital identity and attacks against

it using identifier computed from personal information provided by user.

**Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words:** METHOD; DIGITAL; IDENTIFY; PERSON

; INFORMATION; REPRESENT; PUBLIC; ONE; MORE; CRYPTOGRAPHIC; PRIVATE; KEY

**Class Codes**

International Classification (Main): H04L-009/00

(Additional/Secondary): H04K-001/00

US Classification, Issued: 713176000, 713183000

File Segment: EPI;

DWPI Class: T01; W01

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-D01; T01-J08C; W01-A05B

**Original Titles:**

Method and apparatus for binding electronic impressions **made** by digital identities to **documents**.

**Alerting Abstract ...USE** - For creating digital identity of individual, binding impression of it to electronic **documents**, and **producing** reliable and consistently verifiable electronic impressions for automatic identity verification...

**Original Publication Data by Authority**

**Original Abstracts:**

...document of the electronic impression bound to the document can be detected. The personal information **included** in the digital **identifiers** can include, in addition to a password, (4003), answers to questions that are composed by the user (4005). The digital identity...

**Claims:**

...creating a digital identity for a person suitable for use when digitally signing documents, the **method** comprising the steps of: generating a private digital representation of private information known only to the person, the private information...

...encryption/decryption, deduced from information including personal information; generating one or more sets of recoverable and non-recoverable **personal identifiers** based on public and private information including the individual-specific **questions** and individual-specific answers; encrypting the public and private digital representations, the private key of the...

...based upon data that is contained in and/or is derived from the

digital identity, in particular the personal identifiers, as well as other information including a document and data that is unique to each instance of a signature on a digital document, wherein each instance of the signature is unique and verifiable by the owner of...?

18/9/15 (Item 4 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO

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03104034 \*\*Image available\*\*

COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 02-079534 [JP 2079534 A]

PUBLISHED: March 20, 1990 (19900320)

INVENTOR(s): SAKAI YASUMASA

APPLICANT(s): CANON INC [000100] (A Japanese Company or Corporation),  
JP

(Japan)

APPL. NO.: 63-230581 [JP 88230581]

FILED: September 14, 1988 (19880914)

INTL CLASS: [5] H04L-009/32; H04N-001/44

JAPIO CLASS: 44.3 (COMMUNICATION -- Telegraphy); 44.7 (COMMUNICATION -

Facsimile)

JAPIO KEYWORD:R011 (LIQUID CRYSTALS)

JOURNAL: Section: E, Section No. 937, Vol. 14, No. 259, Pg. 94,  
June

05, 1990 (19900605)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To allow a prescribed recipient to surely receive a document by allowing communication only when a personal identification number corresponding to an added personal identification number is inputted when a destination terminal equipment receives a call.

CONSTITUTION: When a caller sends a call to a called terminal equipment by adding a prescribed personal identification number, the called party receives a CSS (session start command), and when the personal identification number is set, a personal identification number input request is displayed on an LCD 3 to await the input of the personal identification number for a specified time. When the personal identification number is entered from a key group 4 within the specified time, the entered number and the number sent from the caller are collated, and only when they are coincident, an RSSP is sent to continue the communication.